Jan. 26

No. 253

Information Weekly — E.O. : 46 Trum House Date Street, Humal — Democratic Republic of Viet Har

In this issue :

WHITHER NIXON'S NEW FORMULA?

Para S

PREPARING FOR THE VIET NAM WORKERS' PARTY'S 40th FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

THE Secretariat of the C.C. of the Viet Nam Workers' Party has just given instructions on the commemoration of the 40th founding anniversary of the Viet Nam Workers' Party (Feb. 3). The first of the 31 slogans put for

1 Hail the 40th founding anniversary of our Party!

2. All for our victory over the US aggressors !

3. Let our entire Party, army and people closely unite around the Party's Central Committee, fulfil the last wishes of President Ho Chi Mindefeat the US aggressors and successfully build socialism!

4. For national independence and freedom, let us resolutely surmount all difficulties and hardships, persevere in, and step my, the war of resistance against US aggression, for national salvation, till total vicery, liberate the South, defend the North and achieve the ultimate peaceful rounification of the country!

The other slogans pay homage to the valiant combativeness of the armymen and people in the heroic South and North; call on various sections of the people to discharge their responsibilities; show gratitude to the Parties, governments and peoples of socialist countries, to the international communist and workers' movement, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and peace-loving people all over the world for their support to the Vietnamese people's struggle; wish success to the action of the American people against the US war of aggression in Viet Nam, and to the fight of the Indo-Chinese peoples against the common enemy — US imperialism; express staunch support to the legitimate effort of the Arab peoples against the Israeli aggressors, and of the world's peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

20th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between the DRVN and Socialist Countries

INDEFECTIBLE HISTORICAL TIES

WENTY years ago, in the second hali of January and the first days of rebruary 1950, while our National Resistance against French colonialists was at its fiercest, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam was recognized by the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the other European and Asian socialist countries, and diplomatic relations were set up between those countries and the DRVN.

One should look back a little to realize all the meaning and importance of this political event. Since Winter 1947, as a result of the failure of the French offensive against Viet Bac. the Vietnamese Resistance had entered a stage when the strategic retreat of our forces had ceased whereas we were still incapable of launching a general counterolfensive. One thing however was certain: the DRVN, which the colonialists had hoped to wipe out in no time, proved to be in a position to confront a big imperialist army. The years that followed 1947 were used by the Vietnamese people to consolidate their people's demo-

cratic State, their armed forces, their economy, their finances and to enhance their fighting potential so as to oppose to the invadors an ever stiffer and more suc. cessful resistance. The achievements of our people were keeping abreast of the progress of the world revolutionary movement. October 1949 saw the triumph of the Chinese Revolution. The geographical isolation of the DRVN came to an end. From now on, our country shared common frontiers with the socialist world. Conditions were thus ripe for the de jure recognition of the DRVN by the socialist countries.

This step, which confirmed the maturity of our State, was bound to contribute at the same time to the growth of the latter. It heightened considerably the international prestige of the DRVN, increased manifold our people's strength and gave a new impulse to our struggle for the safeguard of national independence. Our historical victory at Dien Bien Phu and our resounding successes from 1950 to 1954 were indissolubly linked with the support and assistance given us by the Soviet Union, People's China

and the other socialist countries.

After the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreements, the socialist countries, always at our side, beloed us generously in our economic rehabilitation and building of socialism in the North, and showed active sympathy with the fight waged by the Vietnamese in both zones for the achievement of national reunification. 113 tace of Washington's imperialistic designs. The support and assistance of the socialist countries grew with the landing an mease of US troops in the South and the unleashing of the air war of destruction against the North. While relying mainly on their own strength, our people also highly value the part of brotherly socialist countries in the making of our great the most successes over powerful imperialist country.

The DRVN, unfilinching in face of US assaults, enjoys now a prestige higher than over before. Following in the steps of the socialist countries and many countries of the third world, Sweden recognized her in 1969, whereas

(Continued page 2)

People's militie of X. Island (Queng Ninh mining area, Bac Bo Gull) in drill



South Viet Ham

Annihilation of Important Enemy Forces:

- 2,500 Adverse Troops Put out of Action in Two Weeks in 3 Provinces of the Mekong Delta.
- 1,800 Others Wiped Out in Central and Southern Trung Bo in 6 Days.
- 26 Aircraft Downed or Damaged in 16 Days in the Mountain Area between Khe Sanh and A Bia
- Over One Hundred Targets
 Hit by PLAF Artillery from
 January 17 to 21.

"The U.S. Stance Is Inspired by U.S. Intention To Deny the Vietnamese People Their Fundamental Rights" Says Mr. HA VAN LAU

ON behalf of 2the DRVN Government delega-tion, Ambassador Ha Van Lau reviewed at the 51st ession of the Paris Confer the confrontation the two completely conflict ing positions and attitudes over the last year at the Conference: the cager desire to achieve independence and genuine peace and good will and serious attitude of the DRVN and the RSVN on one Mr Ha Van Lau exposed side, and the neo-colonialist and aggressive position and obdurate and tricky attitude of the US on the other.

The DRVNenvoy denounce US pursuance of its scheme for aggression against Viet Nam lor over 15 years by politicemic means, and escalating it to a colonialist war involving over half a million US troops and Ital million puppet troops. As those military measures failed, the US had to unconditionally stop the bombing of the DRVN and send a ference on Viet Nam. But it

still intends to prolong its war of aggression by trying to negotiate from as "posi-tion of strength" in combination with military moves on the battlefield. Though such a "position of strength" US, the latter does not give up the illusory hope for a military decision and makes all-out efforts to drag the war out as a main measure and stall the talks.

US attempt to justify US aggression in Viet Nam and its tricky "peace plan" guarantee of the right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese people", ctc. In reality the US government has been trying to drag on its aggression, i reluctant to withdraw all US troops and is striving to prolong the military oc-cupation of South Viet Nam by US troops. It has been endeavouring to maintain and strengthen the Thieu-Ky-Khiem puppet adminis-

tration as a tool of the US against the South Vietnamese people's patriotic struggle

Over the last year and after 50 sessions, it has become apparent that the question has not been spired by the respect for the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people and the right to self-deter-mination of the South Vietnamene people. Instead it has been prompted by its desire to deny these fundamental rights, under false

" If the Paris Conference is to get out of its deadlock and to end in success, if the war in Viet Nam is to he promptly terminated, the only way is that the Nixon administration should give up its outdated aggresive and neo-colonialist stance and engage in serious negotiations at the Paris Conference on Viet Nam," Ambassador Ha Van Lau concluded

Hanoi Press Opinion

AGNEW'S ASIAN TRIP

LTHOUGH Nixon had A given Agnew every prestige uplift, the earned him and the US imperialists had reputations. The ress abundantly reported on the anti-US demonstrafrom Manila to Auckland

The Filipino people greeted with turbulent demonstrations under the slugans, "Go back Agnew ", "Agnew crocotile of the US", and Americans, withdraw from let Nam" Filipino youth Viet Nam and students threw stones and explosive and gas bombs at Agnew's our and called for an end to the US aggression in Viet Nam

to Thuiland, the activities of the patriotic armed forces and the people's movement for the dismantling of US military bases, the with-drawal of US troops from Thailand and that of Thaind troops from South Viet Nam were given a vigorous impetus by the US Vice-President's tour. Even in remote highlands of Asia, Agnew also met with strong

In Katmanda, youth and tudents demonstrated under the slogans, "Agnew, go ome!", "Down with Amerthe slogans. " Amercan imperialism!" icans, out of Viet Nam!"

At Kabul, hundreds students hurled stones at Agnew's car, tore US flags and shouted, "Down with

Stop killing Vietnamese! In Australia, tomatoes and eggs were slung at him while protesters chanted, " Agnew. go home!". "Fascist pig

Hundreds of youths carrying flags of the DRVN and of the Republic of South Viet Nam blocked the way of vanew's party. About the outburst in Auckland, New Zealand, UPI said, "it was one of the most violent demonstration" ever seen there.

Agnew's experience was not just a personal failure but chiefly one of the US imperialists and the war policy of the Nixon administration.

Agnew task was to explain "Nixon doctrine New Asia doctrine" and the Vietnamization of the war He had been instructed by the Nixon administration to give the US satellites a moral boost and exact from them a bigger share to prolong the war and realize the US scheme to use Asians to fight Asians. But Agnew's mission took place at a time when US imperialism was meeting

Nam through the "Vietnam

with heavy setbacks in Viet Nam, that had forced Nixon to seek ways to withdraw US troops, and when the US was experiencing growing difficul-ties at home and abroad. His stealthy visit to Saigon only showed the Nixon administration's stubbornness and illusory hope to prolong the war and maintain its neo-colonialism in South Viet

Spiro Agnew declared that the end of the Viet Nam war was still a long way off, and "a quick pull-out of American troops from Viet Nam would be disadvantageous to Southeast Asian countrie

It is clear that Agnew had a hard job strengthening the confidence of the US satellites. Faced with popular protests, the Philippines administ nistraits troops from South Viet Nam. Filipino Foreign Minis-ter Carles Romules cast his doubts on "the Assertion doubts on "the American defence of the Philippines in the future". The Chi shek clique made it plain that despite US oft-repeated promises, their morals ing cliques in Thailand. tralia and New Zealand uttered unveiled threats that they were considering pulling out their mercenary troops from Viet Nam,

Agnew's recent tour was another tricky move of the Nixon administration. But it has failed in covering up the US failure in Viet Nam, and has only thrown more light on the US obduracy and waron the Usobduracy and war-like nature. The strong feel-ing of the peoples of Asia and Oceania against Agnew's visit, against the US continuing its war of aggression in South Viet Nam were severe warnings to the Nixon admin istration and US imperial-ism as a whole.

> Nhan Dan (The People Jan. 17, 1970

Giai Phona Press Agency REFUTES U.S. CHARGE

on Jan. 21 issued the following statement:

The US Military Command in Snigon published on January 17 the fantastic story that the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces had 'executtwo US prisoners allegedly captured near Hue by the PLAF and detained for 45 days.

"Giai Phong Press Agency Viet Nam."

is authorized to reject this charge as a crude slander, and a move aimed at diverting public attention from the US imperialists atrocities against the PLAF fighters and other patriots in South Viet Nam, and a cheap psy-war gimmick coordinated with the socalled POW question about which the US has been raising a hue and cry at the Paris Conference on

G.D.R. Red Cross Refutes Western Press Distortions on American Captured Pilots

Ludwig, President of the GDR Red Cross. handed on January 13 to pressmen a statement refuting the false report spread by the Western press to the effect that the sist Conference of the Inter-

national Red Cross held in Istambul had rejected the position of the DRVN Government concerning the so-called question of prisoners-of-war. Viet Nam News Agency correspondent in Moscow reported.

The statement wrote: " In my capacity as head of the GDR Red Cross delegation to the Istambul Conference, I declare: The question of the American pilots now detained in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has never been included in

DROFESSOR Dr. Werner the agenda of the Conference and there has been no resolution of the Conference on this question. Everyone knows that the DRVN has been treating those detainces in a humane manner."

> The statement declared approval of the DRVN Government's position which regards the American air pirates captured in the DRVN as war criminals who have perpetrated crimes against humanity and as such are subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet

It also pointed out that the above-said distortions nimed at creating confusion in the mind of the public and mislead world opinion which has been revolted by US crimes in Viet Nam.

(Continued from bage 1)

the problem of her recognition is on the agenda of the eration movements, between raling circles of many other capitalist states.

Twenty years have elapsed since our country joined the international community, by setting up diplomatic relations with the socialist countries in the first instance. The ties which bound Viet Nam to the socialist countries have ever since been consibetween the socialist coun-

tries and various national libthose countries where the building of socialism has reached a relatively advanced stage and a country which is taking initial steps in the building of socialism while still having to carry on one of the most gruelling antiimperialist efforts, the ties of brotherhood, solidarity and co-operation are necessaderably strengthened. Indeed ry and historical ties. And as such they are indefectible.

VIET NAM COURIER

WIDESPREAD EMULATION MOVEMENT TO HONOUR PARTY ANNIVERSARY

SINCE the New Year began the whole of North Viet Nam has been carrying out a stirring emulation work to commemorate in a practical way the four major practical way the four major anniversaries occurring this year (the 40th founding anniversary of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Four roary 3; the centenary of Lenie's birth, April 24; the 80th birthday of President Ho Chilling anniver-ary of the Democratic Reparty of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam).

After Hanoi and Haiphong took the initiative, many provinces and services have inaugurated their year's first drives of emulation to honour the coming anniver-sary of the Viet Nam Work-ers' Party.

for new achievements as a tribute to the Party" the co-op farmers in Hai Hung and Thai Binh, two important rice-growing provinces of North Viet Nam, are focusing on an all-round good Winter-Spring cultiva-

Every day, hundreds of thousands of co-op farmers in Hai Hung go to the fields. Many crash courses have been opened in various districts to teach co-op farmers in the new planting nethod which is more effi cacious and more in with agro-techniques the traditional one. Nearly 100,000 co-op farmers -have

The co-op farmers in Thai Binh have also taken part in numbers in rice-planting courses. Besides, tens of thousands of co-op farmers in the province daily go to the fields to repair or dig expand the water conservancy systems. A "Double Prong Offensive" (to ensure high technical standard and to be efficient in labour) has been launched which has drawn 200,000 young co-op farmers as activists of the emulation movement in the province.

In Ninh Binh province, hundreds of thousands of co-op farmers took part in the "Labour Festival" on January 4, the first socialist labour Sunday to be remulatour Sunday to be regu-larly kept every month in the province this year. All the leading officials includ-ing the Secretary of the Provincial Party Committee nd the Chairman of the Administrative Committee attended it.

During the day many prodection teams or groups exceeded their ploughing, harrowing and planting norms from 20 per cent to 60

Also in Ninh Binh more than 30,000 cadres, workers and teachers have gone to the agricultural co-operatives to take part in the building of irrigation works and other farming activities. With their assistance, the co-op farmers in Nish Binh have moved 34,100 more cubic metres of earth for irrigation purposes, carried an additional 1,023 tons of manure to their fields and prepared an extra 1,000 hectares for cultivation.

In Quang Ninh province, an emulation drive called "Spring production drive in honour of the yoth founding anniversary of the Party" has been inaugurated with a view to realizing from 26 to 30 per cent of the 1970 coal production plan for the area.

Coal workers at the "Coc 6" mine have made over 100 suggestions to boost efficiency in drilling, the key job in coal extraction at the mine. Thanks to the application of these innovations, right in the first shift of 1970 they exceeded 62 technical norms raising productivity by from to to so per cent compared

Workers of the Ha Lam mine, in the first working day of 1970, topped their daily quota by 600 tons of

Emulating the miners, the workers of the transports and screening sections at Hon Gai also increased their labour efficiency by so per

of the 10th anniversary of the Party have also beer opened at the various minis tries and services.

At the colleges and second-ary vocational schools, re-presentatives of the teaching staffs and students have met to work out the watchword for the movement in their establishment. The directive adopted called for greate results in study and scientific researches, better designing and planning to meet the requirements of basic production units, setting up o appropriate production experimental install installation ight in the colleges and

emulation among the various localities and services throughout North Viet Nam, the Viet Nam Federation of Trade Unions has issued resolution calling on the workers and public employ to bring into full play their role as vanguard of the move-

IT is a long way from the district town to her home in Dan Chu village, about a dozen kilometres or so. But every time the west to fown to attend a conference or make a routine report to the district committee. Mrs Thuse did not spend the night there but rode home on her bihe even if it was already dark: she still had to attend to her new-born baby.

That day she went home when her pedals hard on the macaroad. There were few passers-by at that hour, Occa-sionally, a car would drive past, dazzling her with its headlights and raising a cloud of dust. Thuoc hurried on, of dust. Thuoc hurried on, paying no attention to the surroundings, engrossed as she was in the reports at the recont conference to review the Winter rice crop. The conference had cheered her up in many a respect.

line to each other to a meetto the day when Nam. her husband, who was at the time varrisoned on Back Lone

Vi Island, returned home on a short leave. It was also a moonlit night like this but in summer-time and the wind blowing from the sea was pleasantly cool. After many days of fierce

light against enemy planes and warships Nam lost some flesh and was tawnier than usual. But his sinewy and firm look remained the same. Thuse had just been nominated for the village committee chairmanship and she had boan in two minds. Some encouraged her to take up the igh but others had whis the job but others had when-pered into her cars, "You have many small hids to raise. That's not the job for you!" To tell the truth, she

dream of such a responsi bility. Just try your best Do you remember, in the former war of hardships and were numerous, yet av both managed to take part in. Things are much better today, so there isn't any reason why we can't get all our

Thuoc's love and esteen grew deeper for her husband who shared with her the same ideal the same eares desire to put their heart and soul in the service of the community

Thuor was appointed chairman of the village committee ties were cropping up. Dan Chu village, Tu Ky district, had long been known for its aluminous and low-lying fields permanently threatened by llood. The unequal level of the lands made it almost smpossible to build rice bound

Mrs. Thuoc. an Exemplary Party Member, an Able Village Headwoman

She arrived at the village before she knew where she was. Each time she looked at was. Each time she tooked at the banyan tree at the village gate and her modest cottage in the usighourhood, Thuc was filled with an indescribable jey, the joy of having accomplished a tash mingled with that of being bach to her

"Mum is back!"

Little Thanh and Hong who were minding the baby cried out with joy. Thuse least the bike against the wall, took off her outer jacket and shrugged the dust off it, then took the three-month then took the three-mouse child in her arms and said

"O my darling daughter, you slept like a log while I was at the meeting. What a jewel you are!"

The child looked at her mother with her black round eyes, then flashed an innocent

eyes, than stanked an innocent smile, kicking the air with her little plump legs. After suckling the kid, Thuse did some washing for little Hong, her eldest daugh-ter, put up the mosquiso net and tucked her in. Then she lit a kerosens lamp and went out for a check on the pig-sty and poultry pen. The home remained as neat and clean as it was in the morn-ing when she left. Instinctively she thought of the Paris and felt immensely indebted to it for having brought a tremendous change for the better in the life of her family, for having inculcated into her children such fine nivtues as the love for their parents, discipline and indus-triousness. After seeing to the household chores, Thuoc To stimulate the patriotic the household chores, I muot sat down on the verandha to give another such to the baby. The moon spread its mellow light on the trees in the garden, making the leaves of sugar-came trees behind the hitchen glitter like pointed blades. Somewhere outside the entrance gate young men

did not dread difficulties. Since her admission to the Party, she had not turned down any Party assignment. But to be chairman of the village committee was some-thing she had never thought of: At the meeting of the Farty cell, comrade Khiet, the secretary, had convinced her of her abilities and promised every assistance to her in new position.

After all, she thought, if one strictly heaps to the Party line and does one's anything can be done. Firm in her conviction she however wished to write her husband for his opinion. Nam returned at the Name raturned at the right moment. He made a round of the house and garden and was very pleased to see everything in apple-pie order as when he was still at home. He own found a spotless bowl-shaped bubble-pipe placed on the table in the centre of the room. Nam told his wife

tenderly: "We had a hard and dangerous time over there on the island but, at night when I thought of home, I felt that with all your household and village tasks you had a tougher time than 1."

Thuse booked up at her husband and her love for him was too great for words. At night, only after much ponder-ing did she tell him:

" You know, darling, they "You know, darling lawy want to put me on the chair of the village committee. I'm a bit worried. I only fear there won't be much lime left for the household chores." In her emotion, Thuo seemed to hear the throbbing of her heart. But her fears were soon dispelled by the warm words of her husband:

"Don't be afraid, dear.
Our people have picked you out for the job because they know you are equal to it.
Do you think our, women in the old regime ever dared to

the characteristics of the fields in her village. Comrade Khiet gave her advice and showed her how to work out showed her how to work out this and that plan. After each sension with her, he would tell her with a smile: "Don't you worry. You can always calve any problem concerning production and the peoples tips if you know how to rely on the masses. That's the key

Everyday Thuoc was seen in her black trousers with rolledno legs trudging along muddy rice plots to determine the nature of the soil of each plot and the redistribution of the cultivated land to the co-operatives. At night she would attend meetings of the youth, women, old people ... If one keeps strictly to the Party line and does one's utmost, anything can be done."
You must rely on the masses because close ties with the masses are the source of our Party's strangth." Those precious pieces of advice always rang in her ears.

Each time she recalled the typhoon that struck her village in the winter crop of 1968. Thuoc was filled with emotion Thuoc was filled with emotion.
After the storm, the fields in the
village were completely flooded. A few days later after the
water had subsided, the newlyplanted rice zeedlings emerged like stram stalks. For severa nights Thuoc could not sleep But when the Party commit tee and the administration appealed for replanting the ruined fields and intensive tending of the rice plants, the villagers gave a warm response. The youth eagerly set out to collect silt to fertilize the tields. The old tolks also joined the manure-transport-ing teams. The whole village bustled with activity, the ones carting sill, the others transplanting rice, still otherwgoing

(Continued page 7)

(Excerpts from the Jan. 17 statement of the DRVN Commission for Investigation of the US Imperialists' Was Crimes in Vial Nam)

SINCE. Nixos entered the White House on January 20, 1695, a year has clapsed and far from "Inding soon a peaceful settlement to the "Inuckly parties an "Inch peaceful settlement to the "Inuckly parties an "I be new US President has been pursuing the neo-colonialist war of aggression, committing more and more atroctice against the Vietnamese people with new and even

"ACCELERATED PACI-FICATION PROGRAMME"

THE Nixon administration

has been putting into practice the utterly ous "accelerated pacifi-"accelerated actication' undertaken after 14 years of bloody parification " and setbacks could but signify ever more savage massacre and extermination Operations of bat tation-size upward rose from an average of 40-50 a day in January 1960 to over 70-80 a lay in November and Decem her 1969. US, puppet and into raids on the countryside uth Vict Nam where Sen My - type slaughters were frequent. From January is to February 3, 1969, dur-ting a big sweep directed against Ba Lang An region (Quang Nga) province, more than 8,000 US and pupper troops killed on the spot over 100 civiliam herded about 11.000 people in Van Thanh area mear Quang Neat town) and drov-red cas On February 43, 106s IS ameralt and artillery combarded Kong H'Righ amp (Kontum province) niore than 10,000 of the Sedan minority had been more than conventrated, killing over 450 wounding thousands people

From November 11 to November 6, mfor, during the sweep code named "Sea Tiger" directed against 12 villages of Thang Binh discussion district and 5, villages of Que Son district (Quang Nam province), 8 hattalions of pupper and satellite unfantry murifered over yoo South Victnamese civilians, burnt down over 1,000 houses, destroyed thousands of hechanics of copy of the control of

"FREE-FIRE ZONES"

THE Nixon government intensified the use of its Air Force, Navy and artillery against populated areas, many of which hall seen delined "free-life zones". Everyday, thousands of sorties of helicopter gui-

ships were flown to "hust" be population. Strategic bl-sas carried out carpet-bombings with a degree of increeness never seen under Johnson, wiping out whole willinges, dovastating large expanses of crop fields. From pd. ata supplied by the US Inselence Department timelit, self-seene per population of the population

against populated attacks against populated attacks against populated of role, more than 1,200,000 tens of looms were dropped on South Viet Nam. B.52s alone discharged 24,000 discharged 24,000 at random billions of shells of all califores. US artillery find at random billions werage duly alamme and US guns 20,000 shells, on Quang Tri and Thus Thien provinces.

TOXIC CHEMICALS

PARALLEL to those indis criminate bombardments, the Nixon government stepped up the use of toxic chemicals, gases, napals hemicals, gases, napalm and phosphorus bombs to a level hitherto unknown in the history of war, endan-gering the life of the population, especially womand children destroying the sources, and upsetting the conditions, of life of the South Vietnamese people and even the vegetal and animal life (Ner 285,000 people were affected and more than os,ooo hectares of fields and orchards completely ruined by such chemicals, Recently, in December 1969, US expeditionary troops sprayed toxic chemicals over o villages in the vicinity of Hue city. vithering rice seedlings, cassava, sweet potatoes and tea plantations, denuding a whole area s6 km in length along the rail-road from Phu Bai

PITTING VIETNAMESE AGAINST VIETNAMESE

PHE Nixon government egged on the puppet junta to speed up uppet junta to speed up drafting men from 17 to 42 years of age, improve equipment of the puppet army, urgently open crash courses for the handling of the new weapow. The US street of the new weapow. The US street of the new weapow. The US street of the new years of the new power of the

h anded over to the puppet forces a number of military bases such as the My. Tho naval base, the Nha Trang air base, etc. The puppet administration cracked down on anyono who favoured peace, neutrality, coalition, closed down newspapers, persecuted the intellectuals, victimized religious comments of the comments of t

CRIMES AGAINST NORTH VIET NAM

A Sregarda North Viet Nam, the Nixon government also applied its "maximum military pressure" specific prossily encoaching upon the DRVN's sovereignty and endangering its security, piling up crimes, in the hope of whoning a "position of strength" at the Paris Conference,

In 12 oko sorties, spy planes

of all kinds carried out 7,970 and 18, 1988 carried out 7,970 North Victuamese provinces and titles (from 700 sorties in January 1969 to 900 Hanoi airspace was violated 81 times and Hajbong 126 times. On an average, about 1,000 sorties of US spy planes were flown into the DRVN's airspace every month (almost double the figure 1968).

Conventional tactical jet

aircraft, in the past year

launched a total of 657

attacks against populated areas between the 17th and the 10th parallels, droppin demolition bombs 210,000 round-shaped steel pellet bombs, firing 30 mi and 622 rockets. The number of raids, from 17 in lanuary 1969, rose December 1968). In January the Huong Son afforestation centre (Ha Tinh) and the Sentre (Ha Inn) and the Nghi Quang dam (Nghè An); in April, Quynh Khoi co-operative, Khanh Thuy secondary school (Nghe An), and Tien Phong co operative (Quang Binh); in July, they (Quang Hinh): in July, they hit at a provincial hospital in Vinh city and fishing boats at Cua Sot (Ha Tinh) and sprayed noxious chemicals on the northern part of the DMZ. In October they struck at a dam in they struck at a Ha Tinh; in December 1969, they assaulted Quang Ninh farm (Quang Binh). State farm (Quang Binh). In particular, in the same month, US aircraft even went beyond the 20th parallel to attack Son Tien village Quang Hoa district (West of Thanh Hoa), with steel pellet bombs and cannon

The Nixon administration unremittingly carpet-bombed with B.52s population centres in Quang Blnh province and Vinh Linh area with 5.340 tons of explosive to

(Continued bage 7)

W HILE indignant public opinion in the US was still under the shock produced by the revolution on the Son My and other direction in South Viet Nam, the US aggressors committed iresh mass-nurrelens there.

In a statement issued on Jan. 19, the Committee for Denunciation of the US imperialists and thair Heachnew's Crimes in South Vict Nam exposed the following crime:

"From November 11 to 16, 1966, the US aggression deployed 8 infantry battalindex and the second of the second of

"Violent air and artillery

children under 14, of Phu Son hamlet (Bink Hos village), excaped from the slaughter. An octogenarian woman, Mrs To Tai Chin, of Hien Luong hamlet (Bink Hoa village), was crushed by an armoured car. "According to still incom-

plete initial reports, in only two days, November II and 12, 1969, more than 700 civilians of 5 villages, Bah Duong, Bish Giang, Bish Tries, Bish Batcher, Batcher, Bish Batcher, Bish Batcher, Bish Batcher, Bish Batcher, Bish Batcher, Batcher, Bish Batcher, Batcher, Bish Batcher, Batch

The statement added :

"It should be recalled that this was not the first massacre of defenceless

A NEW ATROCITY IN QUANG NAM (SOUTH VIET NAM)

action, in which the soldiery waded through blood. In noly one day, anythered 30 melon beautiful and the soldiers and the soldiers and women, in Lac Can market, Bau Binh Thuong, Pau Binh Ha, Duy An, Ha Tay hamlets of Finh Duong village. In the first hamlet, they herd-and exterminated them with a constant of the soldiers of the soldiers and exterminated them with a contract of the soldiers and the soldiers of the soldiers of the soldiers and the soldiers of t

"In two days, November 11 and 12, 1960, they killed 134 people in Binh Giang village, 125 in Binh Trieu village and 86 in Binh Hoa village. In Ha Binh hamlet (Binh Duo village) 7 fishermen just back from work were marched off to Binh Tinh post, where they were lined up and shot dead. Mr Pho, 70, of Phu Hoa hamlet (Binh Hoa village), was put to the torture, and strangled to death. Mrs Hoa, a 25-year old woman of Binh hamlet (Binh Giang village). was beaten to death and her body was afterwards pelted with bullets. Mrs Do Thi Mich, 59, and Mr Nguyen Thoan, 57, were cut down at the entrance of a shelter. Two 17-year old boys were savagely tortured and finished with three bursts of machine-gun

fire each. None of Mr Su's

family of to including 7

people in Quang Nam. There had been those of 130 people in Chau Son, Cam Le (Hou Vang district), in August of about 200 people in Dien Ban in January of 734 people in Dien Ban, Duy Xuyen and Hoi An in February and March 1968 of 100 people with aeria! bombing in Tam Hoa village, Da Nang, un October 1960, of 476 in some villages of Thang Binh, Tam Ky, (rue Son districts from November 7 to 17, 1968, o 100 people in the Ti Se Phuoc Son district. from January 15 to 27, 1969. of tit people in Thang Binh district from March 31 to April 4. 1969, of 301 people in Loc Phuoc and Loc Hon villages (Dai Loc district) from May 9 to 12, 1969, of 145 people in Binh Duong (Thang Binh district) nom April 25 to May 13, 1969. of 300 people east of Thang Binh district from April 24 to May 23, 1060.

"That such a small area as that of the Dai Loc, Hoa Vang, Dien Ban, Duy Xuyen, Thang Binh, Tam Ky, and Oue Son districts of Quang Nam province has been the scene of so many saturnalia slaying ealily disposes US President Nixon's claim that Son My was only an isolated case and the Administration's assertion that US troops were in South Viet Nam to defend freedom and the right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese, concluded the statement.

"Vietnamization" of the War

which tormerly operated in

that sector also had to

intervene. This was the

Ben Het-Plei Can campaign

which was the talk of the

town at that time. After

over two months all the

twelve puppet battalions

were more or less depleted.

On their part, the Gls took

500 casualties and nearly

200 choppers and planes

were downed or damaged

On July 7, AP described as

of that first experimentation

conducted to see whether

puppet ground force could

hold out without assistance

Meanwhile, about Sokm

east-northeast of Saigon, a

second experimentation of

Vietnamization" was car-

ried out in the Long Khanh

province by the puppet 18th

Infantry Division reinforced

on recommendation from the

US command by tresh con-

tingents of officers and men.

In 17 days, from May 8 to

24, in Dinh Quan-Tam Bung

region, 8 battalions and

armoured squadrons of that

unit were whittled down

and the 43rd Regiment vir-

There was also the case of

the puppet 15th Armoured

Regiment on the same Sai-

newly set up at the begin

gon front. That unit was

ning of 1060 by the US 11th

Armoured Regiment, the

only American regiment of

that kind in South Viet Nam,

of which it was the natural

substitute. In a seven - day

engagement in the Binh Long

sector in August, it was put

out of action as well as the

puppet 9th Regiment despite

massive cover of US artille-

ry, aircraft and armoured

vehicles.

tually knocked out.

from US infantry.

disappointing" the results

WHITHER NIXON'S NEW FORMULA: PUPPET GROUND FORCE + U.S. FIRE POWER?

MILITARILY, "Vietnamization" of the war, the key-stone of Nixon's Viet Nam policy, hoils down to the following formula:

Puppet ground force + US fire power.

The unknown in that formula advanced by Washington must be a position of strength enabling the US aggressors to attain at low cost their spals in Viet Nam : to put South Viet Nam under the US thumb by shoring up there a neo-colonialist regime represented by the puppet administration in Saigon it has installed in power against the people's will, occupy militarily the South for an indefinite period by refusing to withdraw totally in a short time the US expeditionary force and foreign mercenaries. This is what Nixon and his negotiators have hypocritically called an honourable solution" to their criminal adventure.

Nixon and company think

that the puppet troops who are bailly trounced by their adversaries, hated by the population, despised by their allies", divided and disorganized, can be galvanized by a massive transfusion of modern weapons and stauncher support of an important contingent of US troops. They think that this is leasible for the puppet troops have only to be on their own in a defensive strategy. As for the US forces, when the cumbersome, costly, inefficient, and, to boot, demoralized infantrymen have been withdrawn, they would make war only with aircraft, artillery, amoured vehicles and warships US losses would thus be lowered and become "acceptable" to the American public

The puppet troops would bear the brunt of the war and the US war of aggression would go on with less troubles for the US at home and abroad.

The "puppet troop+US fire power "formula was experimented by the "Eastern Pentagon" in 1969 in some sectors as the Western High Plateaux, Saigon area and Mekong delta with the following results:

Two mouths later, another In May, the Dak To area, attempt was made in Octoin the northernmost part of the Western High Plaber by the enemy in the teaux. I sokm south-southwest southernmost end of the Western High Plateaux, in Duc of Da Nang, which had been Lap-Bu Prang region. The transferred to the puppet hattle toll was heavy for 42nd Regiment, was soon the puppet troops: 5000 the theatre of a large-scale casualties (a multibattalion PLAF offensive. To rescue unit written off the musterthat regiment, 8 battalions roll), 107 planes and helicopof the puppet 47th and ters downed or burnt, 43 Ranger" Regiments were hurriedly buried into the ordnance pieces and a dozen fuel tanks and ammunition battle while B.52 "Strato fortresses" dropped daily dumps destroyed, so per cent of the 12 hattalions from 500 to 1000 tons of bombs. Elements of the involved disabled. US 4th Infantry Division

N the Western press there were abundant commentaries on the setbacks suffered by the

sting to the puppet troops, it had been enough to equip them with a huge armoury and materials and to beef up their build-up by an intensified draft, the US would not have committed to South Viet Nam from 106s to 1068 600,000 Gls and mercenaries from satellite countries. Five years ago, officered by 10,000 American " advisors ", the puppet army-which was Vietnamese by name onlywas beaten hollow in the 'apecial war ". In the " local war" waged in the following stage of US escalation, it did not fare better and also played the role of "extras" Now that the American

fire-power achieved by their high degree of industrialization. The disappointment they experienced in this respect has touched off a lot of squabbling in the US ruling circles with regard to the role played by technology and armament in such a war as waged in Viet Nam. It is however interesting to note a little difference this time. Johnson put into gear the US war machine in 1965 in an attempt to crush the Vietnamese resistance and snatch a quick military decision. Now Nixon, who is perhaps more realistic, hopes only to "hohl", to drag out the war and sustain an endurance " test with the Vietnamese people in order to seek an avenue of escape favourable to the US imperialists' neo-colonialist in However, 1969 showed

the (limeiness of these hopes.

In the above-mentioned Hen

Het-Plei Can campaign, there

were 60 B.52 raids and

917 sorties of US tactical

planes. In the Duc Lap -

Bu Prang - Bu Dop sector,

in 7 weeks, 17,000 tons of

bombs were rained by B.528

and 2,000 tons by fighter

hombers, etc... without being

able to stave off the puppet

tro-ps' disaster.



American tank captured by the PLAF

Americans in the utilization of the puppet troops as spearheads in place of the US expeditionary forces. The Baltimore Sun revealed on October 20, that the US command held that the results obtained in the second half of 1960 by the puppet troops were not so satis actory as in the corresponding period of 1968 and that the combat efficiency of the puppet 7th, 9th and 21st divisions stationed in the Mekong Delta was not up to the mark.

Impartial observers unanimously recognized these facts and gave a scathing denial to the encomissite assertions of the Washington authorities who claimed that the puppet troops had been overnight improved.

No doubt, if to give more

spearhead has been blunted by the patriotic forces and that Washington sceles to withdraw its oxpeditionary forces from the Viet Nam horneta' nest, one wonders how that bastard, anti-national, demoralized and dividela-rmy can relieve the Gls?

Does Nixon in fact rely on the US fire-power, the second term of the new formula, to "revive" the puppet array' Can he, by indiscriminate bombings and shellings, intimidate the South Vietnamese people, prevent his "allien" from dislanding, and weaken his adversary to the point of shaking his resolve and thereby securing some "position of strength". It's doubtful.

In South Viet Nam, it is not the first time that the Yankees resorted to the

THUS driven into an impasse, the American imperialists rack their brains for a formula enabling them to reach their more and more problematic goal. Their calculations have proved wrong.

The bankruptcy of the "special war" had scaled the fate of the formula: puppet ground force + US lire power. The "US land force + US fire power" formula has also fizzled out with the "local war".

Returning to the "improved" version of the "puppet ground force+US fire power "formula, Nixon only hares his obstinacy to hopelessly continue Johnson's eriminal war, it's no more possible to alter the course of events, for the root of Nixon's formula has always

Puppet ground force 4 US fire power = setback of the US and quislings.

THAILAND'S PARTICIPATION IN U.S. WAR AGAINST LAOS

(Excerpts from Jan. 13 memorandum by Laotian Patriotic Front Central Committee)

EVER since the late fifties the US has transformed Thatlend has transformed Thailand into a bridgehead for sending US weapons and war means to its notion benchmen from Katay Donsasorith, Phoni Sananikon to Phousi Nosavan.

Nosayan.

Even after the signing of the 1962 Geneva Agreement on Laos, it kept relying on Thailand to further ignitervention and aggression in Laos. The US-Thailand collusion, either surreptitious or open, has by now it is causing alarm to public opin-

1 - A system of strategic US airbases set up and a big US air force deployed in Thailand in service of the war against Laos

A system of US air bases has now been spread over the Thai ter-ritory. Of these, mention should be made of the following six major ones which are directly serving the US was of aggression in Lacs

The Uborn air base, 65 km from Lao frontier, is accommodating four squadrons of F. 4H jet planes (there are at least 12 planes to a squarfron cifically intended for bombing meant for night activity the air hase is also used for spying missions against the free zone

CUORDING to a report from

A Stockholm a preparatory meeting of the Liaison Com-mittee of the Stockholm Confer-

ence on Viet Nam was convened on January 17 and 18, 1970 in Stockholm to discuss intensified

ections to support Viet Nam.

62 representatives of 49 na-tional and international organiza-tions attended the meeting, including Nguyen Minh Vy,

head of the delegation of the Vict Nam Peace Council, and Le Phuong, head of the South Viet Nam Peace Committee.

"-To launch a campaign to mobilize the world's peoples in 'an offensive' for a total,

withdrawal of the US and sacc-lite troops from South Viet Nam with a view to stopping Nam and withdrawal of the US and satel-

the war in Viet Nam and

unconditional

and

The Takhli and hora nttack planes are based there. Korat can be easily turned into a big base for ground forces. At present, the 9th American logistics present, the 9th American logistics headquarters is installed there with big hardware storages: artillery pieces, tanks, trucks, ammunitions, etc., chiefly reserved for the puppet

army in Laos.

—The Udorn aithase is accommodating four squadrons of F.4H jet-lighters and two squadrons of reconnaistance planes. This base is also the headquarters of the American "special forces in Southeast Avia code-named Hogy which is directly commanding the US-fostered "special forces" in Laos.

- The Nakhon Phanom air base over 100 propeller-driven planes of all sorts: T.28, A.26, A.1E, Skyraiders, C.123 Caribons, O.2 Birddogs, etc., are stationed there to cater for the supply and troops landing missions of the Lantian "special missions of the Laotian "special forces" scattered in over 100 posi-tions throughout Laotian territory. Many of the "special forces" positions lie deep in the free 2010 of positions lie deep in the free zone of Laos to pinpoint targets for support air strikes or B.52 hombings or to provide support for attacks against the patriotic forces, such as the Pathi base in the past and Longchong

at present. The Nakhon Phanom air base — The Nakhon Phanom air onse which is also the headquarters of the Fifth American Air Command, in charge of training the Laotian "special forces".

by the US imperialists in South Vict Nam, making March 16, the day of the Son My massacre by the US aggressive troops, an international day to condemn US

get material assistance for the Victnamese people in both the North and the South; to make April 15 an international day to demand US withdrawal from

emand US withdrawal from outh Viet Nam in response to

the American people's new action called for by the US New Mobi-

lization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam. On this

occasion, meetings and demon-

strations to protest the US aggres-sive war in Viet Nam will be

from January 28 to 30, 1970 in Stockholm a "new mobilization

international conference" to step up actions for an end to the US war of aggression in Victoria

US war of aggression in Viet Nam and to show solidarity with the Vietnamese people.

held in various countries.

Stockholm Conference on Viet Nam

Decides Growing Support for Viet Nam

Laos and the Democratic Republic

The Utapao air hase with the longest airstrip in Southeast Asia (3,500m) is an operational base for B.52 strategic bombers, to co-ordinate Takhli and Korat air with other B.52s taking off from Guam and Okinawa. Every 6 hours, a 15-minute hombing missions by one or two three-plane flights of B.52s loaded with some 166 tons of bombs, is made against a "cluster of targets". At present, over 100 B.52s are

taking part in the war in Laos and in South Viet Nam. Westmoreland once evaluated the efficacity of this force, which comprises only 900 pilots and personnel, as equivalent to that of four infantry divisions.

The Don Muong air base and other airstrips used as front bases for "Jolly Grees" helicopters in rescue missions for downed American

According to the French paper Le Figuro, the US air force at all these bases is served by 30,000 out of the 40,000 American troops stationed in Thuiland

The deployment of such a big air force of the US with such hig strasignments for each type of base or aircraft point to the strategic significance of Thai territory for the US in its war of appropriate in the US in its war of approximate in tegic air bases and the careful as-US in its war of aggression in Laos. In fact, over 400 US aircraft have been put to use in Laos since the ing 12,000 or 15,000 sorties month, mostly from Thailand.

Recently, on December 8, in face of undeniable facts and strong opposition from public opinion, US President R. Nixon had to admit the existence of a "vast US air cam-

2-Thai combat troops committed to the war in Laos under direct US command

Since mid-1964, Thai pilots man-ning T.28 bombers have joined the US air force in bombings on liber-ated areas and many of them have been shot down. A captured Thai pilot, Chem Bamrung, shot down on August 18, 1069 with his T.28

plane, confessed:

"The Thai government has given me an assignment at the Vientiane airfield to co-ordinate with the Phoumi Nosavan party in fighting against the Souphanouvang party. From July 15 to August 18, 1964, I took part in 13 bombing missions, 6 against Phoukhost, 4 against Hen village, and 13 against Heammong. The last time of from Thao Ma (control of the Labotian rightist of force at that time, I piloted a T.38 blane, No 7770, in a recona T.28 plane. No 7770, in a recon-naissance flight over Thavieng area. Vieng Khoang province.

Another Thai pilot admitted that Another that paior admitted that he had made t4 sorties within 35 days, or one sortic every three days and a half. This alone suffices to reveal the level of Thai air activity

In November 1966, the Thailand administration, taking a further step, signed with the Vientiane clique the so-called "frontier defence treaty" which is in easence a military alli-

ance between Thailand and the Vien-tiane stooges, under US aegis. The treaty provides for joint operations by river patrol boats of both sides on the Mekong River and guard units along the frontiers. Even Thai police-men have been sent to form mixed units with the Vientiane police. Besides, there is an agreement between bandit chieftain Vang Pao and Bangkok on the setting up of a minority along the frontiers.

At a meeting on November 27, 1957, Thai Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn publicly acknowledged a joint raid conducted by Thai and a joint raid conducted by Inal and Lactian armed forces along the fron-tiers, in order to provide a shield for the sending of Thai artillery units and two Thai infantry battalions to Laos following talks between Phou-ma and Thanom early that year.

From clandestinely sending Thai troops in small units to Laos, the That authorities have since early 1969, following the bitter setbacks of US and rightist troops in Pathi, Na Khang, Muongsui, etc., massively sent Thai combat troops to Laos and, as disclosed by the Western press, about 5,000 Thai troops in Laotian uniforms are now operating beside Vientiane troops.

With Thai combat troops' pocipation in the fighting, the US cipation in the ngrung, the OS and Vientiane clique have mustered over 40 hattalions, montly belonging to the US-lostered "special forces" in Laos and supported by the US afforce to conduct since August 1060 the "Kou Kiet" encroaching operation against the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khuang area under the control of the Laotian Patriotic Front and the patriotic neutralist forces.

To transport food and war mean dispatch troops from Thailand to Laos, many strategic roads were built by the US in Thailand. Thus the road linking Hangkok to the Lactian horder was completed by the end of 1966 to bring Thai troops from Southern Thailand to Vientiane within a few hours.

US bases in Thailand: Lopboury, Udorn Nukhorn Phanom, are being used to train officers and soldiers, bandits, commandos, "special forces" and other forces in the US merce-

THE Thailand reactionary administration, on the one hand, are lending a hand to the US in their war aggression in Laos and scheming to make use of the strategic scheming to make use of the strategic Mekong river area to provoke a war of aggression in South-East Asia. On the other, they also plot to utilize the Thai population of Lao extraction in Northeastern Thailand extraction in Northeastern Thailand for the implementation of their expansionist plan against Laos in turtherance of the "Greater Thailand" doctrine of the Thailand militarists in the past. The Thailand reactionaries are obviously carrying out the US imperialists' policy of "pitting Asiana sgainst Asians" and selling out Thailand's sovereignty to the US.

These illegal acts of the US and its

These illegal acts of the US and its ness lingal acts of the US and its Inaliand satellite constitute a gross infringement on Laos' sovereignty, independence, neutrality, unit and territorial integrity and also systematic violations of the 1954 and 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos.

VIET NAM COURTES

SOUTH VIET NAM GUERILIA SUCCESSES IN 1969

fighting on their own or co-ordinating with other forces, mounted at least 10 waves

of offensives throughout South Viet Nam or on a

In their concerted opera

nd war materials.

asualties last year

- A review by Giai Phong Press Agency -

and people throughout south Viet Nam stepped up guerilla war against the aggressors and the Saigon puppets, extending it to the s and towns under the enemy control, helping aggra-vate the loss of the initiavate the loss of the initia-tive of more than one mil-lion US, puppet and merce-In the context of an enemy

In the context of an enemy pull back to strengthen their defences around their forti-fications, the guerillas con-tantly improved their tacti-cal methods and their equipment and developed very variable forms of fighting, serving as backhone for popular resistance.

I. VIGOROUS WAVES OF ATTACKS IN VARIOUS AREAS AND DEEP THRUSTS THE INTO ENEMY REAR

Besides co-ordinating actions with the main force Army, the guerillas launched concerted attacks of their own on a regional scale or in several areas at a time positions in dozens of cities

To get all the daily jobs

Central Viet Nam and Nam Bo alone, the enemy tol said period went up by 25.35 percent compared with the corresponding

CHERILLAS' OFFEN South Vist Nam or on a regional scale such as these in Quang Nam-Quang Ngai-area in May. September, October and November, on the High Plateaux in July and November, and in the Mekong river delta in July, September, November and SIVE POSTURE KEPT UP IN URBAN AREAS, THEIR ROLE AS CORE POLITICAL PROMOTED, ACTIONS PROMOTED, ENEMY GRIP SHATTERED AND "ACCELERATED PROGRAMME" FOILED

Fighting against such overwhelming odds as inten-sive enemy fire-power, the tion at the beginning of 1960 the guerillas struck at most of the cities and towns throughout South Viet Nam, and hit hard at most of the guerillas overcome many dif-ficulties, unflinchingly kept up their offensive posture, firmly stood their ground US and puppet nerve organs, destroying an important amount of adverse manpower in the urban centres and vicinities, assaulted most of the enemy key strongholds and nerve organs, including those in Salgon, Hue, Da Nang, Da Lat, and Quy Nhon and war materials.

First reports said that in
the six months ending last
November, they wiped out
more than 80,000 US, puppet and mercenary troops,
representing nearly 30 per
cent of the total enemy cities. Heavily airfields or bases of the enemy like the Bien Hoa, Da Nang and Nuoc Man air bases or the Long Binh supply complex area and the Cam Ranh military port In the Southern part of

would turn rich by the sheer

process, Thuse thought. She stood immobile, embracing the fields with her eyes and rechon-

ing in her mind the acreage already ploughed, then walked

how many times they had been harrowed. Rolling up her trou-sers' legs, she waddled into a field, each of her step made a

plashy sound in the well-harrowed plot.

Come and see our azolla pinna-

Come and see our axons punda-ta field. They are so prolific that we can't see where to put them in," a girl called to her from a field in the distance. As she looked up, Thuoc

saw a group of young women moving on a field boundary, carrying hanging from their shoulder poles bashet/uls of

snoulder poles bashetfuls of azolla pinnata. a sort of water lentils used as a green compost.

"Hello, women, going to the field so early?" Thuoc greeted them with a broad smile. A middle-aged woman tolling a heavy load of azolla that reached down

almost to the ground, said :

" Look, there is no shortage of pig litter now. We have got pienty of azolla, and it's multiplying at a galiop-

Thuoc was very happy to see the farmers so frank and so friendly to her. She came up to the field boundary and helped the woman take

" Hello, there you are, Thuoc

to the tow-lying fields to

guerillas' blows.

With the guerillas as their
hard core, tens of thousands
of people around the towns rose up and destroyed hundreds of "strategic hamlets" and other disguised concen

The guerillas were also very active on the enemy

communication lines Many

enemy life lines were cut off repeatedly and at different

places, bringing "pacifica-tion" raids in many locali-ties to a halt. Co-ordinating

with the guerillas' encircle-ment of enemy positions, the population waged persis-tent political actions, forcing

the enemy to abandon many

Guerilla warfare also took

the form of political agitation among enemy ranks which resulted in the disbandment

important enemy forces

Guerilla warfare thus con-

tributed to foiling the prog-ram for "Vietnamization of the war" in its initial

OF PEOPLE'S WAR

In 1969, the guerillas re-

sorted to multifarious forms of action which forced the

were not immune from the

Not only did they enemy posts and fortifica tions but also struck repeat-edly at strongly-guarded enemy strongholds including US and puppet mechanized tration camps. In 1969, about 60 percent of the people herded in the concentration camps in Tri-Thien-Hue area succeeded in breaking the enemy control and returning to their native villages.

The increasing rate of bigon attacks which at times numbered a score per day represented a substantial advance of guerilla warfare in 1969. This left practically no enemy position or nerv organ intact.

right in their lairs and

accept heavy losses.

tiperilla warfare also exposed enemy weaknesses in their defense by encircling or pinning down enemy forces in their own positions, cut-ting them off from one another and confronting them with the permanent danger of annihilation. in the Mekong river delta, in North-ern Quang Tri, in Quang Nam, Da Nang and Quang Ngai provinces, the guerillas destroyed or forced the enemy out of many positions. Even in the adverse defense perimeter around the cities and towns, guerilla warfare caused a potential decrease in the strength of the enemy occupation forces and threat-ened the mainstays of the DIVERSIFIED FORMS grass-root puppet adminis-tration. — the police and tration, - the police and wicked thugs - thus repeatedly frustrating the enemy pacification" raids and enemy to parry the blows

Mrs. THUOC, AN EXEMPLARY (Continued from page 3) to neighbouring villages to buy PARTY MEMBER ...

new rice seedlings. Silt was heaped all along the roads. Thuoc plodded all day in the Thino plodded all day in the fields. She was dead tired but her heart was light. The sent and unity of mind of the villagers instilled confidence in her. In fact, the winter crop plan, notwithstanding the havon wrought by the washen was tallfilled. typhoon, was fulfilled.

To get all the daily join done is not easy, yet to win the confidence of the people is a much harder one. Thuo knew that only by devoting main and might to the service of the people and the realiza tion of the Party's ideal and setting a good example in every task could she persuade others to follow suit. In fact, not everybody supported her when she first took over village chairmanship.
n the Administrative When the Administrative Committee was to prepare a year-end report to submit to the Peofle's Council, the senior man in charge, by force of habit, only gave a long list of figures. Thuoc advised him to make a more substantial report by adding the necessary report by adding the measure, appraisals of the good and bad points, and to commend the hamlets or co-ops with good achievements and criticize those who had fallen short. of their tasks. The report

drafter was anything but happy about her remarks. "I've worked under three chairmen but never seen anyon like you," he grumbled.

"Well, for how many days
and in how many pages do
you want me to write the report that way? Maybe you are a bit new to the job ... " "The Party teaches us to rely on the masses in our

Thung answere unruffied. "A report should unruffied. "A report should not consist of only figures. It must give thorough appraisals to guide the masses to do beltar." Well, do it yourself if

your feel like," the man re-plied angrily. "I've never heard of such bunk." Back home Thung sat up al

night re-writing the report, adding her judicious remarks and appraisals. Her efforts
were well rewarded. At
the year-end meeting
Thuse took the official
aside and showed to him his mistakes. And she did it in such a persuasive manner that th man meekly came round and was moved by her mild manners

Recalling these incidents. Thuse felt highly elated. For-merly, she was shy at raising any problem at meetings, but often let the men give their ideas first then made addition remarks or proposals. Things were different now. She always showed a lot of initiative in every work and every discussion. Today she gave a detailed ex-position to the district authorities of her village's plan for the new year.

The joy of the afterno meeting was still warming her-hoart. She began to sing a lut-laby in her sweet and earnest voice. The cottage looked unread in the milhy moonlight.

THUOC woke up before the day had completely broken. After gently laying her baby down, swent to the door on tiploes went to the door on tiplots. She put some rice in the basket, washed the cooking but only little it visit the proper amount of water, getting the pot rendy for the elder son to prepare breakfast. She did not either forget to get mith and super ready in a bout for the memborn baby. This done, Thuoc hastily put on her conical hat and went out to survey the fields before deciding on the

her baskets to the field. That's new measures to take in the new measures to take in the coming crop. The rising sun gradually dissipated the thin morning mist and cast its gol-den rays on the fields. Newly-turned jurrows lay in straight also an opportunity for her to have a look at the quality of Thung was lost in contem lines. The sunny weather would dev the clods mellow and when water was brought in and the field was harrowed, the soil

Thuse was lost in contemplation before large squares of lush axolla which in the morning suntlight glittered tike a myriad of glass splinters. She saw with her mind's eye these floating plants multiplying and additionally all over the blace. spreading all over the place in the warm sunshine. In a few days they would be taken to the other fields where they continued to proliferate until they covered all the fields in the village. That was one of the things Thunc had predicted with firm conviction in her report at the district. Looking at the well-ploughed fields and the tuxuriant azolla plants, Thuse was all the more confident in the feasibility of the plan for the Winter-Spring cultivation in her village, She could now picture in her mind every field in the village and know which of them was needing more manure and which more

Engrossed in her visions, Thunc went about all the

tields surveying. She dropped in at the mechanical pump station to pass the time of day with the workers, enquir ing after the machine and its capacity. She did not return until

She did not return until past noon. The road leading into the village was straight as a line bordered on either side by rows of fir trees. The road had been built only the year before. A group of girls were pushing a cart loaded with silt, warbling like a flock of birds all along the The sight reminded Thuce of the past plight of the Tu Ky girls. She could again memorize her village under the colonial-feudal rule. There were only small lanes which in the rainy season would disappear under water and the village amidst a sea of dirty water To enter the village one had to waddle across muddy fields. Such roads as she was walking on were simply unthinhable. Today, not only the villagers had built big roads to free themselves from the shoulder pole but also the large road charted by the Party to free themselves from the old destitute life and the old destitute is and march toward a bright future. That road was being pursued by Thuoc and those happy girls.

TRUNG DONG

The Nixon Administration s ...

(Continued from page 4)

destroy villages and all sour-ces of life of the population. On an average, since Septem-On an average, since September 1969, there have been 3 B.52 raids every week with 250-750 kg bombs, that is twice the rate recorded in the first 6 months

The Nixon administration iso ordered US warships of he Seventh Fleet and US

manager and the service

artillery based from South of Ben Hai river to bombard of Ben Hai river to bombard of villages in the Northern part of the DMZ and 3 villages next to it, with 6,175 shells. Shellings grewmore and more frequent, from 10 in January 1969 to 39 in December 1969. On an averagu, 2 artillery bombard. recorded everments were recorded every 3 days, or a fourfold increase

VIET NAM COURIER

Vietnamese people. "-To initiate a campaign against the crimes committed

Military Operations

THE

MEKONG DELTA

BETWEEN Jan. 1 and 15, in Ben Tre province, FLAF men killed 992. wounded 313 and captured 4 enemy troops in 120 engagements, Giai Phong Press Agency reported. Hesides. 786 members of the puppet army joined the ranks of the patriotic forces. In total, more than 3,000 men, including 21 officers, were put out of action in these attacks, two companies and 5 platoons of puppet " marines" were annihilated, 2 regional companies decimated, 3 cannous and 7 vehicles desiroved and a great quantity of weapons seized

In a big sweep mounted by the enemy in 4 districts of Tra Visk province, since Jan. 1 last, the PLAF killed wounded 700 puppet troops and grounded to choppers after it days of battles. Dozens of militarymen of the puppet army crossed over to the people's side

The same source reported that in Chau Doc province, the enemy took about 450 casualties between Jan. 9 and it On the night of Jan. 13. at Ba Neal alone, PLAF wiped out 3 puppet companies, all the American "advisers", the command of a riverine task force 400 enemy troops put out of action, a vessel, a cannons and | military veha les wrecked

CENTRAL AND SOUTH-ERN TRUNG BO

aL41 PHONG Press Agency laid stress on the following opera-

_ De Nang sector : an-

nihilation of 240 adverse troops including to GIs and South Koroan mercenaries (ao in the and town district)

on Jan. 3, 4 and 6, 1970.

Tam Ky sector: routing of a big sweep West of the provincial capital covered by armoured vehicles and aircraft from Jan. 6 to 8; over 400 enemy casualties, including one hundred GIs, 1% out of 23 armoured vehicles destroyed and to chonners downed.

Quang Ngai sector: PLAF attacks of 36 enemy positions from Jan. 3 to 7: 550 enemy casualties including 273 American, a battalion (P and a US artillery company annihilated, US battalion, a US company and a puppet battalion hadly mauled, a cannons and 5 military vehicles destroyed.

- Rinh Dinh sector: PLAF opset on a South Korean regimental CP, 2km from Qui Nhen town, on Inn. 4: about one hundred men including to officers killed or wounded. Interception on Jan. 6 of a truck convoy of South Korean mercenaries on Road No. 19 East of An Khe: 15 vehicles destroyed, 30 enemy casualties. On Jan. 18, another column suffered the same late. Western press reported.

Binh Thuen sector: PLAF attacks on 5 districts and Phon Thiet provincial apital on the night of Jan. 6. 300 enemy casualties.

De Lat sector : storm-

forces: over 200 troops put out of action, 73 vehicles wrecked, 4 fuel

LARGE

OTHER OPERATIONS N Tay Winh province, 200

enemy troops including 150 Gls put out of action, 13 vehicles destroyed near Dau, ahout Northwest of Saigon Jan. N and 9. In the battles about 40km Northeast of Tay Nigh town between Dec. so and Jan. 11, the enemy took 335 casualties (215 GIs) and had 17 choppers downed and 7 tanks and armoured cars destroyed.

the mountainous - In sector of Quang Tri and Thus Thien area (between Khe Sanh and A Bia), from Jan. 2 to 17, 20 planes and choppers were grounded and 6 were damaged. On Jan. 2, 8 choppers were knocked out of the skies South of Khe Sanh, and on Jan. 17 spotter chopper was grounded, killing an American colonel, the deputy commander of the US artillery unit at Tri-Thien.

Western agencies reported that at least targets were bombarded by the PLAF in 3 nights: 30 on Jan. 18 (21 in the Mekong Delta), 20 on Jan. to includ-ing a subsector CP in Ge Cong province, south of Saigon, and 60 on Jan. 20 including Bien Hes airbase, the HQ of the US Army at Long Bish, the HO of the First Cap, at Phone Vinh, the HO of a brigade of the Tropic Lightning, near Tay Ninh, Phan Rang air base, and Phan Thiet and Gia Nghia provincial capitals (Southern Trung Bo).

ing of Cam Ly airfield and

an important urban centre on the night of Jan. 6, followed by clashes with enemy counter - attacking

News from Saigon

FRONT

Students Denounce Gls and South Mercenaries' Massacre of Civilians

N a teach-in at the An Quang pagoda on Jan. 15 last, attended by Buddhist leaders, politicians and sena-tors, 300 students denounced the massage of 300 shilling tory, 300 students denounced the massacre of 200 civilians at Phu Yen in 1969 by South Korean troops and Gls as a crime which "outraged the ways and customs of the crime which "outraged the ways and customs of the Vietnamese", Western sour-ces reported. They strongly

took to task the Saigon authorities for hushing up the truth. A "senator" flayed the puppet administration for "Leinging in snakes to kill chickens of the hom: coop". A Buddhist leader unmasked Thien as a Washington placeman "protected by armoured cars and can-

* Monsters

The Saigon press revealed increased that owing to increased sprayings of toxic chemicals, sprisyings of toxic chemicals, many women had, over the last few months, given birth to monsters. Abcording to the Saigon Sunday Post, in November, a woman was delivered of a monster having a fair-complexioned face. a black and scaled body and footless twin legs. Tia Sang reported that at the Tu Du hospital and Hung Vuong spital hospital and riung voomen had clinic, many women had "laid eggs" (Okinawa disease). In the first half of 1969, there were 49 cases of these spawnings involving mostly country-women.

* Economic Crisis

The same sources disclosed The same sources disclosed that prices had been spiral-ling up and inflation was a "persistent problem". The cost of living has soured by Ap Per cent in the last few months compared with the corresponding period of 1990. In the first week of 1970, the prices of grain rote by 33 per cent and of other com-

modities by 29 per cent, those of some imported goods by 75 per cent (UPI, Jan.8). The devalorization of the piastre is catastrophic, the

plastre is carastropic, the dollar fetching 350 piastres in the black market, while the official exchange rate is 118 only. The slump con-tinues on the threshold of 1970, UPI said.

* Thieu Threatens Repression against the Campaign in Favour of a Neutralist Union Government

On Jan. 13, at Vung Tau, Nguyen Van Thieu fulminato-dagainst the opponents of the war. He declared that the resistance forces should be crushed and all "co-oper-ation" with the NFL and

DRVN rejected. The advo-DRVN rejected. The advo-cates of a political solution were also threatened. "We are going to suppress all campaigns in favour of a neutralist union governhe said.

* Internal Rivalries among Puppets

AFP reported on Jan. 13 that Thieu had wrought a change in his diplomatic personnel on the other hand. Western sources said that Generals Nguyen Thanh Hoang, commanding the pup-pet 7th Division, and Lam Son, commanding the Special Forces at Nha Trang, and

Colonel Do Kim Giai, com-Colonel Do Kim Giat, commanding the 18th Division, had been sacked together with many other field officers in the Saigon—Cholon—Gia Dinh area, the Western High Plateaux. the 4th Special Area, etc. There was rumor of a Thieu plan to convin remove from 12 to 14 provin-

* The US Command Afraid of Truth

According to USIS of Jan. 16, the US Command banned all statements by NFLall statements by NFL-released POWs on the humane treatments they has This decision

taken as a result of decla taken as a result of declarations made by 3 Gls set free in November and 2 others in December last. One of them said he would never fight against the South Vietnamese people again.

Medicinal drugs being manufactured in a laboratory of South Vist Nam free sone

